

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

Each of our subscribers who will change his place of residence or about the lot of May, is earnestly requested to give immediate notice of the fact to this office, stating the street and number from which as well as that to which he removes. All who take this trouble will be served almost infallibly.

Many persons are complaining of the non-receipt of The Tribune, whose names are on subscription papers not yet returned to our office. We entreat every man who is missed himself, or who hears that some other subscriber is not served, to give us notice of the fact, stating name, street, and number explicitly.

Our friends who believe that the character of The Tribune is such as to entitle it to a wide circulation, are respectfully solicited to aid us by commending us to their friends and, if it be not too much trouble, return us the names of those who will take it.

Wanted, a Carrier for Jersey City; also, same one to sell The Tribune at Sing-Sing, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Troy. Favorable terms will be given. Apply soon.

We are making arrangements for a more general dissemination of our paper at Albany. Our friends there will please assist us.

Wanted, an active canvasser and agent for The Tribune in each principal City of the Union. We allow the most favorable terms, and the business may be made lucrative if thoroughly attended to.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the dearth of more exciting Political matter, we have placed on our first page an able and plausible presentation of the arguments in favor of "Free Trade" as opposed to Protection, from the pen of S. G. ARNOLD, Esq., late Editor of the Brooklyn Advocate. It will be followed in our next by an article in reply, from the pen of the Editor of this paper, which appears in the current number of the Merchants' Magazine. We ask of all our readers who take an interest in public questions and are not thoroughly familiar with the great subject here discussed, an attentive examination of these articles. No topic of greater or more lasting importance exists; and the necessity and moral certainty of some action on the Revenue policy of the country at the approaching Session of Congress, gives it additional emphasis at the present time. We ask our readers to hear both sides attentively and then form their own conclusions.

THE VIRTUE ECONOMY.

The perverseness of Man—including Woman—has been chartered by poets, exposed by moralists, demonstrated by philosophers, reproved by divines, pretty constantly through the last four or five thousand years. And yet, the human animal is about as wrong-headed now as ever he was. He still, with both eyes open, repels good and rushes into the embrace of evil, on nearly every fair opportunity. The savage sells the blankets off the backs of his wife and children, and the rifle out of his hands, for whiskey enough to keep him drunk a day or two, and awakes at last—when he cannot possibly procure the means of another day's debauchery—with a rich headache, a lovely visitation of the horrors, and an excellent prospect of freezing and starvation. "What an infernal fool he makes of himself!" says Tim Drywhistle, as he reads the account in the newspaper at the village store; "here, Mr. Grogam, let me have a couple of quarts of the old stuff, and charge it, for I must be going." The merchant obeys and smiles; for he knows that Drywhistle's little farm will be his before two years are over, and the present owner a vagabond and a loafer, while his wife and children beg for bread. Grogam sees that Drywhistle is treading slowly but surely in the steps of the savage he thinks so stupid; while Drywhistle, like his neighbors, sees every body's failings but his own.

This is the world over. "I wonder," says Mrs. Stanchel, the blacksmith's wife, "how that Mrs. Sarsnet can be so extravagant! Three silk dresses a month! and more feathers than a peacock! Her husband's store cannot stand it!" This may be very true; but the thoughtful woman never considers that one needless or costly dress for her is as extravagant, in view of their relative incomes, as half a dozen for the neighbor she so justly reprehends—that whoever foolishly incurs a cost of fifty cents has no right to reproach the squanderer of thousands.

The great social error of the times consists in being ashamed of economy, and measurably of rugged, straightforward industry. Nine men of every ten would rather make a thousand dollars by some dexterous bargain or lucky hit than by honest, useful labor. They would even prefer the reputation of having made a fortune by scheming to that of having earned one by work. The poison diffuses itself universally. Men who are in prosperous and comfortable though humble circumstances, as farmers and mechanics, become discontented and restless; they want to do better, get rich faster, and cut a greater figure in the world—so they apply themselves to trading, speculating, or office-seeking, with the certainty before them that where one secures a prize twenty are sure to draw blanks. Those who fail become soured, chagrined, and estranged from industrious habits—they are ashamed or too proud to go back to the employments and associates of their humbler but happier days; and they end by being useless, ill-tempered drones, instead of respected and estimable citizens.

This evil has become so formidable that it must be crushed or it will desolate the land. Extravagance and indisposition to labor have already made shipwreck of the fortunes of thousands, and the abyss yet yawns for more. "I want to go into business," is the aspiration of our young men; "can't you find me a place in the City?" their constant inquiry. "Friend," we answer to many, "the best business you can go into you will find on your father's farm or in his workshop." Granted that you have talents—you can find useful and honorable employment for them all in the town where you were born. Your education is excellent; fill up a corner of the old house with choice books, and subscribe for two or three of the best periodicals; so shall your days of toil be diversified and sweetened by evenings of quiet and intellectual enjoyment. If you have no family or friends to aid you and no prospect opened to you there, turn your face to the Great West, and there build up a home and fortune. But down, not of getting suddenly rich by speculation, rapidly by trade, or any how by a profession; all these avenues are choked by eager, struggling aspirants, and ten must be trodden down in the press where one can vault upon his neighbors' shoulders to honor or wealth. Above all, be neither afraid nor ashamed of honest industry; and if you catch yourself fancying any thing more respectable than this is ashamed of it to the last day of your life. Or, if you find yourself shaking more cordially the hand of your cousin the Congressman than of your uncle the blacksmith, as such, write yourself down an enemy to the principles of our institutions and a traitor to the dignity of Humanity.

The field on which we have entered is a vast one, and we have followed a train of thought diverging from that we had at first in contemplation. We shall resume the subject.

The Canada Election.—The elections in Canada for members of the House of Assembly, the many disgraceful scenes of violence witnessed at which, have been from time to time chronicled in the American journals, have now terminated. The chief question upon which parties were rallied appears to have been the act of the British Parliament for the reunion of the Provinces, the Tories being in favor of, and the Liberals opposed to, the union. Other topics were incidentally brought forward, but the Union Act was the test question, and as the favorite measure of the Government was supported by the mass of Tories and opposed by the Liberals. The Quebec Gazette says the Anti-Unionists or Lib-

erals are in a decided majority in both Provinces, and classifies the members from the Lower as follows:

Anti-Unionists, 24; Unionists, 13; doubtful, 5. Of the 13 members who approve of the union, 6 were returned in consequence of violence, 1 by dread of violence, and 3 by the proclamation disfranchising the suburbs of Quebec and Montreal. Seven of the 13 are government officers. Of the Unionists, 9 were returned under test, and of the Anti-Unionists, 2. The 24 Anti-Unionists are supposed to represent a population of 340,138; and the 13 Unionists a population of 44,627.

The House of Assembly consists of 84 members, equally divided between the two Provinces. The qualifications of electors are the following: In the counties they are required to possess forty shilling freeholds; in towns five pound freeholds or ten pound leaseholds. Members must hold real estate worth five hundred pounds, and are elected for four years, though the Governor has power to dissolve the Assembly at any time. The Legislative Council or upper branch of the Legislature, as well as the executive council, are appointed by the Governor.

The Virginia Controversy.—We have received a copy of Gov. Seward's reply to a communication from Hon. John M. Patton, Acting Governor of Virginia, inclosing a warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, charged with forgery, whose arrival in this State we have before mentioned. In Gov. Patton's letter a reversal was asked of Gov. Seward's decision in the case of Ex-Gov. Gilmer's demand for the surrender of three individuals charged with stealing a negro slave. The letter of our chief executive is a courteous and conclusive reply—reviewing succinctly the whole controversy, giving his reasons for declining to reverse his previous decision, and remonstrating with dignity and a high-minded regard for the welfare of the citizens of this State and the Union against the attitude of menace which Virginia has assumed.

Gov. Seward goes over the whole ground in controversy; stating that in the first place the affidavits on which the demand was made were defective—seemed so not only to himself but by the Judicial tribunals of this State before which the question came. On this ground alone, then, the refusal to comply with the requisition might properly have been based. But the Governor regarded the question involved, even if the requisition were supported by a legally proper charge, as one of grave importance and demanding deliberate consideration. He chose, therefore, in accordance with the "frankness that becomes public functionaries," and out of a proper respect for the Governor of Virginia, to meet the great constitutional question and to base his refusal to surrender these men, not upon the objection of informality sustained as it was by the Judge, but upon the ground that the offence charged was no crime by the laws of New-York, and that Virginia therefore has no right to demand of New-York their surrender. These same principles have been before applied to cases—having no reference to slavery—presented by Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, where that institution has long since become obsolete. "The decision," says Gov. Seward, "was not designed as an aggression upon Virginia, and intended to affect her institutions. Virginia was admitted in the broadest sense, to be sovereign within her territory, in the enactment and execution of her laws. It was deemed only that she could extend her legislative power so as to give a right to the executive of this State, to render it his duty, to surrender its citizens to be transported to that commonwealth to be tried, condemned and punished for acts not in themselves wrongful, nor regarded as criminal by the laws of this State; and inasmuch as differences might exist between the codes of the two States, it was conceded that in ascertaining the intent of the compact between them reference might be made, in such cases, not to the particular code of the one or the other, but to the common law received by both, the laws of nations, and the laws of all civilized countries."

It was maintained—and not disputed, indeed—that neither by the common law received by both States, the laws of nations, nor the laws of all civilized countries, was the offence charged made a crime; and on this broad and tenable ground was the Governor's refusal based. The letter is written with ability and manly dignity, and the attitude of New-York is fully and eloquently justified. Virginia, it is maintained, has throughout been the aggressor, while in New-York no other spirit than one of conciliation, kindness, and devotedness to the Union has at any time been cherished.

VIRGINIA.—The Times and Star of last evening in treating of the Virginia Election says:

"The Congressional Delegation will probably be the same as last year—11 Whigs and 10 Locofocos."

Regarding your pardon, neighbor, there have never been eleven Whig Members of the House from that State within our remembrance, certainly not since Mr. Monroe's day. Virginia elected eight Whigs and R. M. T. Hunter two years ago—or rather, six Whigs, two Conservatives, and R. M. T. aforesaid. One of our Conservatives proved worse than nothing, going over to the enemy and abusing us like a pick-pocket; Hunter also went after strange gods; so that we had but seven good men and true. Last winter, Holleman, Loco, resigned because his District had no impudence to give a majority for Harrison, and Mallory, Whig, was chosen in his place—bringing our number up to eight again. We have now TEN, besides our interest in Hunter, and a chance to gain another; but two net gain anyhow, if A. H. H. Stuart is elected, as every body says. Neighbor Star, don't disparage our triumph.

P. S. Ditto to the Commercial, which says ten Whigs from Virginia in the last Congress.

INDIANA.—The Special Election for Members of Congress in this State takes place on the 3d of May. The following are the rival candidates:

Dist.	Candidates.	Whig.	Opposition.
I.	Harrison, &c.	Geo. H. Proffit, James Lockhart, H. V. Knox, &c.	R. W. Thompson, John W. Davis, H. Johnson, &c.
II.	Dearborn, &c.	James H. Cravens, Thomas Smith, Dr. Davis.	Caleb B. Smith, Jonathan M. Curry, Charles H. Test.
VI.	Marion, &c.	David Wallace, Nathan B. Palmer.	Henry S. Lane, John Bryce.

In the Vth, Hon. Jas. Rariden, W., declines a reelection; as does Hon. Wm. W. Wick; V. B., in the Vth. In the IVth there is a quarrel among the Whigs, which will probably elect Thomas Smith, V. B.

RHODE ISLAND.—The State Election in Rhode Island last week was not contested by the friends of the late Administration; and, as the weather was very inclement, the vote was remarkably light. The aggregates were very nearly as follows:

Counties.	King.	Scot.	Chas. Tillinghast.	Scot.
Providence County	1103	57	1093	1075
Newport	456	455	455	454
Kent	304	1	298	294
Bristol	301	2	301	293
Washington	404	3	405	405
Totals	2,568	63	2,551	2,517

The vote of Newport is not perfect; the others are.

The Whig State Officers and entire Senate are elected by similar majorities. The Assembly stands 52 Whig to 6 Opposition.

Fire in New-Orleans.—A fire broke out at No. 11 Bienville-street about 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 19th, which destroyed the two four-story buildings Nos. 26 and 29 Old Levee-st. Loss \$20,000.

New-York Legislature.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the following bills were read a third time:

Relative to sales of real estate by masters in chancery: passed.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. of America.

Mr. Strong opposed the passage of this bill, on the ground that it might interfere with or prejudice the parties to a suit now pending in the courts of Pennsylvania, between the old and new school Presbyterians.

Mr. Rhoades explained that the object of the petitioners was not to influence or affect the litigation in Pennsylvania; he believed there was already a society incorporated in that State with the same name as is proposed in this bill. For the purpose of remedying this evil, therefore, he moved that the bill do lie on the table—carried.

To reduce the capital stock of the Triton Insurance Company in New-York—passed, yeas 23.

To amend the act to regulate the floating of rafts on the Hudson river—passed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Assembly, among the petitions presented, was one from merchants of New-York, for a modification of the law regulating the inspection of beef and pork.

The House was occupied during nearly the whole of its morning session in discussing the propriety of committing the report of the majority of the committee on roads and bridges, in relation to a bridge across the Hudson at Albany. Finally the report was committed by a vote of 67 to 36.

The House subsequently adopted a resolution agreeing to consider the Albany bridge bill its committee at the afternoon session, as if said bill was one of those which the rules of the House require should be acted on committee of the whole.

Mr. Hoffman, with the view of taking the sense of the House on granting time to the minority of the committee on ways and means, to report on the State appropriation bill, moved the adoption of a resolution calling on the Comptroller for a tabular statement of stocks issued to railroad companies since he had made up his last fiscal report.

The resolution was adopted. Adjourned to half past 3.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Furman introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

Four bills were read a third time and passed, to wit: To provide for the indigent deaf and dumb; to enable the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in the City of New-York to extend the benefits of their school and library; and the bill to promote Agriculture. Previous to passing, the latter bill was amended so as to confine the appropriation for the City and County of New-York to the American Institute instead of including the Mechanics' Institute. The bill to provide for the completion of the new State Hall was also passed.

In Assembly, a bill was reported to divide the County of Genesee and erect the County of Marshall. The name of Wyoming was substituted for that of Marshall, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

A number of bills of a private or local nature were then considered, and several of them passed; but no farther business of general interest was transacted.

ALABAMA.—Several changes have been made in the rival tickets for Congress in this State: Hon. Wm. Bellet, Whig, has declined standing for reelection in the Fifth, and Col. Wm. D. Dunn has been substituted. Jeremiah Clemens has declined on the Opposition side, meeting strong opposition in the ranks of his own party, who, believing that he had unfairly crowded out Hon. R. Chapman, resisted and called a new Convention. Mr. Clemens has thought fit to decline without awaiting its decision, and Mr. Chapman is the acknowledged candidate. In the Second District, Hon. David Hubbard, who was nominated for reelection, peremptorily declined, and Gen. G. S. Houston has been selected. The antagonist tickets are now as follows:

Dist.	Opposition.	Whig.
I.	Reuben Chapman.	John T. Rafter.
II.	George S. Houston.	John M. Lewis.
III.	Winter W. Payne.	George W. Crab.
IV.	Dixon H. Lewis.	Henry W. Hilliard.
V.	Benjamin G. Shields.	William D. Dunn.

The Opposition candidates have all been regularly nominated by Conventions, except Chapman, who will be; as none of the Whigs have been but Gen. J. M. Lewis. Col. Dunn was nominated by a meeting at Mobile; the others in various ways.

The Legislature meets in Extra Session on the 19th to fix a day for the Special Election, which will doubtless be held early in May. There can be little doubt of the complete success of the Opposition ticket.

Post Office Advertising.—The Boston Times condemns the Postmaster General for his alleged direction to the Postmaster of this City that his List of Letters be hereafter published in the Express instead of the Evening Post, on the assumption that the latter has the greater circulation! We assure the Times that its premises are false, and of course its censure falls to the ground.

The Times asserts that the law expressly requires the letters to be advertised in the two papers published in the Post Office District, or nearest to it, which have the most extensive circulation. If this be the fact, then the whole reign of Jacksonism has been a series of palpable and flagrant violations of the law. For years the Lists of Letters have been published alternately in the Evening Post and New Era—neither of which has one-fourth so much circulation as one other or one-half so much as many other journals. We trust that under Whig Administration the provisions of the law, whatever they may be, will be implicitly obeyed.

Party Names.—The Star of last evening has a semi-official communication assailing for the second or third time a proposition casually made in this paper that the friends of the National Administration should be known simply as Whites. The writer professes "Democratic" or "Democratic Republican." Very well; we are not particular. We are as anxious as our neighbor can be that the measures of the Government should be strictly Republican, or if you prefer the word, Democratic; but we consider the name of secondary importance. There seems to be a valid objection to the assumption of the term "Democratic" or "Republican" by either party as its cognomen, as it implies that the contending are warring anti-Republican. But we are not particular what we are called so that we are not called to extend excessive salaries, useless offices, reckless policy or bad measures. We wouldn't stand any thing of that sort; while being called Federal, Aristocrat, or the like, troubles us very little.

Hon. Wm. W. Southgate, Whig, and Col. Wm. O. Butler, Opp., are having a gallant stump contest for Congress in Ky. Col. B. was in the last Congress; Mr. S. in the preceding. The district is close.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON, late Vice President, finding no opening for Congress, is about to run for the State Legislature from Scott Co. Ky.

Hon. John J. Crittenden reached Frankfort, Ky. on the 18th. He went home to take his family on to Washington.

Maj. Ripley has been appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Army at Springfield, Mass.

The Citizens of Great Barrington, Mass. have subscribed \$20,000, beside giving the land, to have the Housatonic Railroad run through their place.

Hon. Enos Hook, of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat in the 27th Congress.

Gen. Wool of the U. S. Army is now on a Tour of Inspection of the Fortifications of the United States.

Murder and Robbery at St. Louis.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, in a letter dated St. Louis, April 18th inst. says:

"The city is this morning in the greatest state of excitement that I ever saw. Some robbers last night entered the store of Mans, Simmons & Robinson, and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier & Pettis's banking house, being in the same building, is also consumed."

The two young men were highly respectable, and their loss is mourned by all. Several thousand people are at this moment standing round the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Baker; the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a Bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye. They were both, I believe, from New-York.

Another man was killed by the falling of walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of \$5000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man."

The Cincinnati Gazette contains the following with reference to the same horrible event:

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas, the counting house of William G. Pettis, in the city of St. Louis, was last night robbed and set fire to, and two young men murdered by burglars; the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the City of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction, or a proportional part of the said sum for any one or more of them.

JOHN D. DAGGETT, Mayor of St. Louis.

We learn farther that Baker was found near the door, being shot through the head and having one hand cut off; the body of Weaver had not been found, nor was it known what amount of money had been carried off; as there had not been time to remove the rubbish of the building.

The above was prepared and in type for yesterday's paper, but was unavoidably crowded out. The St. Louis Republican of the 19th inst. contains a full account of this horrible deed, which does not vary, however, in its details, from that presented above. The object of the murderers and incendiaries seems to have been the robbery of the stores, and in this they failed. The principal vault in the banking-house, which always contains a large sum of money, was found unopened, and it is probable that very little booty was obtained. The damage by fire has been very considerable—amounting probably to 75 or \$80,000—much of it, however, is covered by insurance. The most intense excitement pervades the community, and active measures are taken to discover the perpetrators of this complicated crime.

The Albany Argus and its echoes are groaning in concert over the appointment of several Whig Postmasters, vice Loco-Focos removed. My sweet fellows! this is not the spirit in which you used to hail these changes, so long as there were any Whigs to turn out! Van Buren once wrote to Washington "Our sufferings are intolerable and calls aloud for relief," because the P. M. General wouldn't turn out certain Postmasters of adverse politics. Now it seems the sufferings of his disciples are equally intense for an opposite reason. We suspect they will wait some time to be comforted.

DEATH OF MRS. PUREY.—The known victim of the horrible cupid, depravity and quackery of Mad. Restell and her confederates, died of the injuries sustained at the hands of these creatures, on Wednesday evening—aged about 22 years. Her sufferings for many weeks have been so great that death was to her as an angel of mercy.

What should be the punishment of those by whose depravity this poor victim has been brought to an untimely grave? Recollect that she was first tempted to apply to the creature Restell by a servant, who brought her the advertisements of that kind in the columns of The Sun. This was long after the conductors of that paper had been publicly and anxiously reprimanded with and shown the iniquity of publishing those advertisements. But what cared they for crime or misery, so long as either could fill their greedy coffers with gold? Not urge on the work of death! Let crime and sin riot in the vitals of the community, so that the dollars are only poured merrily in! And thus, by constant publication and puffing in The Sun, backed by puffing Editorials in the Herald, the dreadful trade of this wretch was made to thrive and gold flowed in streams into her den, and thence to the pockets of her newspaper accomplices. Must not this blood-money prove a curse to its receivers?

Of course, Mrs. Purey is not by any means the only victim of these horrible practices. Doubtless many others have yielded up their lives to her perilsous prescriptions, concealing their shame and their guilt in the darkness of the grave. What demonic practices shall be next resorted to, to glut the avarice of these vampires?

The completed State Works of Pennsylvania cost originally \$20,153,791 64. They have thus far yielded an aggregate revenue of \$6,121,624 81, and have cost for repairs, motive power, superintendence, &c. exclusive of interest, no less than \$6,094,296 80, or Half a million of Dollars more than their entire income! They are horribly mismanaged.

The Philadelphia Marine Insurance Companies have adopted a Uniform Policy, which appears in the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening.

President TYLER is but 51 years of age.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, whose travels in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land, obtained such deserved popularity, will deliver an Introductory Lecture on THE REINS OF FAL-ESQUE, a vast city of antiquity in Central America—at Stuyvesant Institute on Monday evening. It will be richly worth hearing.

Peale's Museum is a very pleasant place of resort, for an hour or two of a rainy evening. As every body of course knows, all possible curiosities are there to be seen. Egyptian Mummies not excepted; all sorts of beasts, birds and creeping things have been collected together, a large "assortment" of portraits, and many very fair cosmographical views are also exhibited. The Proprietor has also brought together quite a large collection of minerals, and other natural historical specimens, which are well worth examining. As for the Lectures and experiments on Animal Magnetism, or the "Nervo-Vital Fluid," we believe them to be in the main mere humbugs. That the infinite quackery which has been practised on this subject has some foundation in truth, we have little doubt; the original "Mesmerism," like Phrenology, we believe to have a basis of reality, however mysterious the principles on which it rests. We have long since relinquished the plan of believing nothing which we could not thoroughly understand; for it needs but little thought to discover that on this rule the creeds of most men would be extremely short. But whatever truth there may be in the fundamental principles of Animal Magnetism, the superstructure that has been built upon them is most absurdly ridiculous. The first use that is made now-a-days of new discoveries in Mental Philosophy, as in mechanics and bleaching linen, is to make money out of them; and few mines have been wrought more assiduously, if with less success, than Phrenology and Magnetism. What there is of truth in them has been greatly abused, but infinitely more by their friends than their opponents; and if the former continue their efforts with as much zeal and as little knowledge as they have exhibited for a few years past, the labors of the latter will be quite superfluous. The performances at Peale's doubtless call many of the curious to the Museum, and this, we suppose, is all that is desired of them.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

There was no Southern Mail this morning, from beyond Philadelphia.

The sixth letter from Mr. Biddle appears in the Philadelphia National Gazette of yesterday evening. It was chiefly of the large loans made him by the Bank, and reviews the report of the Committee with no little acrimony.

Frederic—The Connecticut River has been so much raised by the late rains as to overflow a portion of Commerce-Hartford.

The Erie Canal opened without break or accident, and was in good order throughout at our last advices.

A son of Mrs. Sarah Jackson of Memphis, Tenn. was bitten in the hand by a dog on the 4th of February, of hydrophobia on the 1st inst. in terrible agonies.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar for this day, Apr. 30.—First Panel—No. 176, 201, 218, 294, 224, 228, 206, 204, 210, 214, 218, 220, 222, 230, 232, 234, 236, 232, 240, 242, 244, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270.

Second Panel—118, 124, 126, 128, 130, 140, 142, 144, 146, 150, 152.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court did not sit yesterday, but a recess on Wednesday night over to Saturday morning 10 o'clock, when it will meet to pass sentences on the prisoners before convicted; and hear and decide pending and incoming motions.

The next term of this Court will commence on Monday with an unusually large number of cases on the Calendar.

The Special Session will be held this day at the usual hour.

POLICE OFFICE.—Vandalism at a Theft.—On Wednesday evening Officer Darando discovered a man named John Haggerty engaged in rolling a barrel containing 30 gallons of oil varnish, worth \$60, along the street, having stolen the same from the side-walk of the store of Asa Parker, 102 Orange-st. The officer arrested him and he was taken to the Police, on yesterday fully committed to prison.

Thefts of Clothing.—A colored man named Henry Reims was yesterday arrested on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, bedding &c. worth \$18 30, from Mrs. Harriet Staley, 302 1/2 Grand-st. A portion of which was found in a possession. The same prisoner, with another colored man named Thomas Baggett, was also charged with stealing a quantity of wet clothing, napkins, &c. worth \$4, from the premises of Thomas Kennedy 456 Grand-st. They sold their plunder to a junk-shop-keeper named Brady, where most of it was found and the two thieves were committed to prison to answer.

False Pretence.—A young man, whose name we are forbidden the magistrate to publish, owing to the high character of his family connections, was yesterday arrested and committed on a charge of having obtained \$100 worth of goods under false pretences, from a dry good merchant, by representing he was business for himself, which was found to be false.

Sundry Larcenies.—A man who gave the name of Haggerty, was lodged in the watch-house on Wednesday night, and yesterday morning sent to prison, for stealing a coat and shirt worth \$15, from Messrs. J. & L. Vezel of Chatham-street.

Ellen Langdon was placed in the watch-house and yesterday convicted for stealing a silver watch from James Radin.

Frederick Groom was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with stealing \$7 in money from Margaret Jackson for which she was imprisoned.

Burglaries.—The dwelling house of Thomas Deany II. Clinton Place, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night through the front parlor window and robbed of two valuable silver cups, silver cream-ladle, and 7 silver spoons.

The house of R. P. Dane, 112 Fourteenth-street, was also burglariously entered through the front window, and robbed of a valuable Chinese work-box, containing among other articles, a purse and \$6 in money. Shot and other things were also stolen. The burglars on both cases have escaped as yet.

Death of Mrs. Parley.—This lady, for practising on whom, an unlawful and unnatural manner, Madame Restell alias Caroline Lohman is now in prison, died at Newark, N. Jersey on Wednesday evening of the consumptive disease, alleged to have been caused by the atrocious treatment to which she had been subjected.

Verdict, died of congestion of the brain.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, APRIL 30, 1841.

SUN RISES.....5 07 MOON SETS.....9 11
SUN SETS.....6